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jectionable. The phylogenetic history and the ecological significance of the two processes are totally different.

Since the appearance of Goebel's 'Organography' it has been the fashion to urge the morphologists to be humble, but it is not impossible that a clear definition of terms in accord with the facts of phylogeny, such as morphologists have insisted upon, may still be of some value to botanical science.

When it is so easy to use such terms as 'staminate' and 'pistillate,' it seems a pity to permit flowers to be called 'male' and 'female.'

CONWAY MACMILLAN.

PATAGONIAN GEOLOGY.

UNDER the title 'L'age des formations sedimentaires de Patagonie,'* Dr. F. Ameghino has issued a collection of papers relating to this subject published originally in the *Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina*, Vols. 50-54 (1900-1903). The chief purpose of this series is to refute the views on Patagonian geology expressed by Mr. J. B. Hatcher and myself.

Unfortunately, the representation of my statements as given by Ameghino is in almost every single case more or less inaccurate, sometimes my views are not properly understood, sometimes they appear distorted and even directly altered.

Since it is not worth while to correct all these misunderstandings—this correction being merely a reiteration of what I have said before—I do not think it necessary to go into detail. I only wish to caution any subsequent writer occupying himself with the question of Patagonian geology, not to rely implicitly on Ameghino's representations of my views and statements, but always to consult the original version of them, as laid down in the final report on the 'Tertiary Invertebrates of the Princeton Expedition.'†

A. E. ORTMANN.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

* Buenos Aires, 1903.

† 'Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia,' vol. 4, part 2, 1902.

NOTES ON METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, who has for a number of years occupied the important position of meteorological reporter to the government of India, and who received the distinction of knighthood on the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi, is to resign at the close of the present year. Mr. Gilbert T. Walker, who has been appointed Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the government of India, is to succeed Sir John Eliot on the latter's retirement. Mr. Walker is a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he attained highest honors in mathematics, and where he has taught mathematical physics since 1895. He has published a number of important researches on electricity and magnetism. After his appointment to the position of assistant meteorological reporter, Mr. Walker came to the United States, where he made a study of our methods of work in astronomy and in meteorology, visiting the Harvard and the Yerkes astronomical observatories, the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, the Weather Bureau in Washington, etc. Mr. Walker sails for India early in May. With his admirable training in mathematics and physics, his great ability to pursue original investigations along these lines, and his wonderful field for work in Indian meteorology, there is no doubt that Mr. Walker will make important contributions to our knowledge of the mechanics of the earth's atmosphere. He may be assured that he takes with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of American men of science for his success in a region where many of those whose names are written large in the history of meteorology have done their work.

DUNN'S 'THE WEATHER.'

'The Weather' (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902. 8vo, pp. 356) is designed to 'avoid all mathematics, and scientific and technical terms (!), and present the subject in the simplest and most popular form.' The author is E. B. Dunn, for several years local forecast official of the Weather Bureau in New York City. The book endeavors to cover a large